### Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE S Tartuffe and Les Precieuses ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-In Old Kentucky. AMERICAN THEATRE-S The Voyage of Suzette.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES, 215

West 57th-st.—Exhibition.

OUT THEATRE—8:15—A Country Sport. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Robin Hood. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m -The

CASINO-S:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The District Fair. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres.

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the CARDEN THEATRE S115 Sowing the Wind.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Professor's Love Story.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Road to Ruin.

HERRMANN'S THEATRE-12:39 to 10:30-Vandeville. HOYU'S MALISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-Hoyt's A IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-The Last Word.

ROSTER & BIAL'S-8-Sandow. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Our Country Cousins MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-From 2 to 11 p. m.

Diesele Exhibition.
MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave. 8:15-Concert.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-America-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-EXHIBITION PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 g. m. to 10 p. m.-Vaudeville.

PAL-ER'S THEATRE-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-S:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Africa.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2 S-Vandeville.
TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st. and 7th-ave.-2:30-3:15-Hagen-

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Darkest Russia.

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### Business Notices.

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254 Sth-ave., s. e. cor. of 23d-st.
152 Oth-ave., cerner 12th-st.
152 Oth-ave., cerner 12th-st.
152 Oth-ave., cerner 12th-st.
153 Oth-ave., cerner 12th-st.
154 Columbusave., near Sth-ave.
155 West 12th-st., between 7th and Sth aves.
157 West 12th-st., between 7th and 7th sts.
158 Stave., between 7th and 7th sts.
158 Stave., cerner 14th-st.
159 Fast 12th-st.
150 Fast 12th-st.
150 Fast 12th-st.
151 Stave., near Sth-st.
152 Avenue A. between 3th and 4th sts.
150 Stave., near Sth-st.
152 Avenue A. between 3th and 4th sts.
157 Canal-st. and 157 Division-st.
158 Bleecker-st., near Christonher-st.
2051 Stave., between 12th and 13th sts.
157 Canal-st. near Christonher-st.
2051 Stave., between 12th and 13th sts.
152 Otherhest., between 11th and 13th sts.
152 Division-st.
155 Division-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1894.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—A battle is expected to take place this week at Bage, Rio Grande do Sul, between the Brezilian insurgents and the Government troops. = There were no further disturbances in Sicily; General Morra di Lavriano is abeut to start on a tour of the island. - Vaillant, the bomb-thrower, signed an appeal from the sentence of death pronounced against him. = Mrs. William Makepeace Thackeray, widow of the novelist, died Congress.-Both houses in session. --- Sen-

ate: Messrs. Davis and Turpie spoke on the Hawaijan question. - House: The tariff debate was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Dingley, Breckinridge, Dolliver, Springer, Harter and others.

Domestic.-Dispatches from Minister Willis were received in Washington; they will probably be sent to Congress to-day, with a message from the President. - The Republican National Committee met in Washington; Mr. Carter resigned the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, and Joseph H. Manley was chosen in his place. - A resolution calling on municipalities throughout this State to push forward public works that prevailing distress may be relieved was adopted by the Senate at Albany. Democrats seized the Senate chamber at Trenton from the Republican employes by brute force.

City and Suburban.-Judge Bartlett denied the motion to quash the indictments against John Y. McKane and his associates, and decided that they must plead. === The Republican State Editorial Association continued its session. The Chamber of Commerce adopted strong resolutions condemning the income tax clause of the Wilson bill. === Important testimony was given in the Assembly contested election cases. = The hotel men enjoyed their annual dinner. === Stocks were dull and lower; final changes small, however, unless a sale of 100 shares of Lacks wanna at a decline of 3 per cent be considered; the closing was heavy; money was easy at 1 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Decidedly older, high west winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 30; average,

Justice Bartlett has brushed aside all the obections to the indictments against McKane and his associates in crime brought forward in support of a motion to quash them. This is one more important step in the proceedings to punish the Gravesend offenders; but their counsel at once interposed demurrers as another means of securing delay, and the arguments thereon are still pending. The people can only be patient while these legal battles are fought out, and indulge the hope that justice, if slow, will

The bill for the relief of Richmond County which has been sent to Albany empowers the Attorney-General of the State or his deputy to act in lieu of the District-Attorney of any counwhen called on by the Governor to do so. is a general act, and merely makes definite

to be taken to punish the scoundrels on Staten and they ought to be fought and suppressed ber in the aggregate, who could exist in spite haps, on the other hand, they will not. Island who defied law and decency for base | with all the resources of civilization. partisan ends.

It is understood that the President will send another message to Congress on the Hawaiian imbroglio to-day, and will transmit the latest dispatches received from Minister Willis, These reached him yesterday. Certainly twenty-four hours is not too long for the task of evolving a message that will reconcile Mr. Willis's action with the policy announced by the Administration three weeks ago. Only a remarkable man could do it in so short a time; but who does not know that Mr. Cleveland is truly remarkable?

Senator Cantor, acting for his party associates, endeavored to put the Republicans in a dencies of the time, he easily and gracefully hole yesterday by proposing a resolution re- takes the cake. It may be said of him that in questing the New-York City authorities to pro- a most tempestuous time he rode the whirlvide as much work as possible for the unemployed. He gave his case away by saying that least showed that he could give it several he wanted to pledge the majority in advance to support bills that would be brought forward | such a man should encounter obloquy. He has for public works in this city. On Mr. Parsons's probably encountered more obloquy to the offered free wool with a reduction of duties motion the Senate amended the resolution so as to make it applicable to all the cities of the State, and then passed it by a unanimous vote. | land Administration continues in its present di-Mr. Cantor gained nothing except the enlargement of his reputation as a demagogue and a give him very brisk competition. The betting trickster.

"Unwise, impolitic and unjust." This is the strong language which the New-York Chamber of Commerce employs in condemnation of the proposed lacome tax. The resolution adopted yesterday further declares that such a tax is only tolerable as a war measure, is expensive to pat in operation, socialistic in tendency, and unnecessary for the reason that sufficient revenue ought to be collected through the Custom House. Members of the Senate and House should take notice that this denunciation of the Wilson proposal is wholly unpartisan. It is also to all intents and purposes unanimous, only one man out of the hundred present voting against the resolution.

THE NEW-JERSEY REPOLUTIONISTS. The Democratic minerity of the New-Jersey Senate are still endeavoring strenuously to sink to a lower level of degradation than they had succeeded in reaching when the Legislature met. It is well understood in New-Jersey, and should be understood wherever the occurrences of the last few days at Trenton are the subject of discussion, that this contest is not one in which honest partisans can take opposite sides. It is simply the last desperate struggle of the Ringsters who have plundered the State for their own enrichment to baffle the forces of political and personal morality, to delay the retribution which is overtaking them, to hold on a little longer to the agencies of public plunder which they set up and have maintained by violence and fraud. The people pronounced their doom last November, but they hope to postpone execution of the sentence for almost a year, and in the mean time to carry on their congenial swindling, to drain the treasury a little drier, to get a little more profit out of their own shame.

It is not often that such terms as these can be applied without a suspleion of injustice to public officials in any civilized community. Concerning the members of the Democratic ring in New-Jersey they express the literal truth. They are not employed by adherents of one party in the heat of passion to describe the adherents of another party. They are the words prising State than all the discoveries of Cripple calmly and deliberately chosen by citizens of all parties, in every township of the State, to characterize the enemies of the Commonwealth. Party lines in New-Jersey have been almost obliterated in the uprising against these oppressors, as the results of the election proved two months ago, and as events are proving not less conclusively every day. There is no possibility of doubting the nature and the force of public sentiment throughout the State as it has been exemplified during this week at the Capitol. Only the self-restraint of Republican FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. legislators has prevented such a display of boldest of the usurpers. There has been force enough in Trenton all the week to put an instant end to their proceedings if it were in-

> There is reason to believe that the most dangerous incitement to violence has been met and resisted, and that slowly, perhaps, but surely standing that each should call it a dollar. The the conflict of right and wrong will proceed to adjournment will deprive the world of a full a legal settlement. To his everlasting shame, Governor Werts is one of the few citizens of New-Jersey hitherto deemed respectable who put on exhibition. We console ourselves, howhave publicly sided with the corrupt and audacious revolutionists. His sympathy and cooperation are temporarily important because of his efficial station, and it seems necessary to | frequently audible. assume that his example and permasion will seduce some other public functionaries upon whom McDermott and his creatures rely for practical assistance. If so, a resort to the courts will be inevitable, and it is not yet be-Heyed that the higher courts of New-Jersey are owned by the Ring. But if honest men should be compelled to revise their opinions even on that point, as unhappily they have already been compelled to do on other points, the future will remain secure-not the remote future, but the future that is distant less than a year. The worst that can happen, perhaps, rather, the best that can happen, is another, a final appeal to the people. The verdict that they will then render was forecast by the veriliet which they rendered last November. They meant that to be complete and irreversible. They will not leave so much as a loophole for escape another

VAILLANT'S SENTENCE. Vaillant's sentence would be impossible under American law, and is phenomenal even in France. Atrocious as was the dynamite plot, no one was killed by the explosion. The death sentence of the bomb-thrower does not embody the principle of a life for a life. The Anarchist's life is not declared to be forfeited because murder was committed. The motive of the crime may have been murderous, but the act was not murder. Vaillant, however, has been condemned to death, and unless an appeal be made to the Court of Cassation the sentence will be executed within ten days. Apart from the active participation of the judges in the prosecution, which is a characteristic peculiarity of French criminal procedure, the sentence itself is extraordinary. It resembles the summary and merciless proceedings of a military court in Russia, yet it records the deliberate judg-

ment of jury and bench under the criminal code of a highly civilized European State. Such a sentence as this, whatever the legal aspects may be, denotes civic courage on the part of the French tribunal in dealing with Anarchist crime. The first jury which passed juligment upon the crimes of Ravachol was influenced by Anarchist menaces of retaliation. It condemned him but pleaded extenuating circumstances, and thereby secured a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life, although he was subsequently convicted on another charge and put to death. Vaillant's crime has been dealt with rigorously and without flinehing. Whether his plot is regarded as an act of high treason against the State, and hence as properly punishable by death, or whether the court has considered it necessary for the protection of existing institutions to make au awful example of him, no injustice has been toward what they intend as they can take this

## AN ABUSED STATESMAN.

When the historian sits down to gather up the tangled ends of the present momentous period, to set things in order, give events their just proportion and throw upon the page the great characters that have dominated a stormy time, we may be sure the figure of Davis H. Waite, Governor of Colorado, large in outline, vivid in color, majestic in feature, with an aureole around him, a nimbus over him and a scroll of cuss words in his hand, will be there. It is quite within bounds to say that, as the most conspicuous example of one of the tenwind; and if he did not direct the storm he at points and outblow it. It is not strange that square inch than any patriot of recent times, though we are free to say that if the Cleverection at the present rate of progress it will would come in a close second. But in a neck and neck finish with any competitor, the Governor could simply lay his ears forward and come in an easy winner.

In what Governor Walte said in his recent message to the Colorado Legislature about the "storm of invectives and abuse" which he has encountered there is, it pains us to say, a great deal of truth. He has caught it from all quarters. And it must be said that neither the book agent of the Atlantic Coast nor the undaunted mule of the inter-mountain regions of the West ever stood up against that kind of a storm with such unflinching courage. We do not now recall a single newspaper except The Tribune that has said a word in his defence. The spectacle of that great-souled-though at times a little bloodthirsty-patriot, breasting alone the invectives and abuse of the American people, and giving back cuss words of all denominations from an ample vocabulary and an overburdened heart, has taxed our admiration and won our regard. It has given us new ideas of the capacity of Colerado for furnishing that kind of statesman, and of the capacity of that kind of statesman to emit that kind of lan-We would not have been without bim during the last six months-not for all the Hawaiian Islands. We point with pride to the way in which we have stood up for him. When all the world was saying he was a steadfast, straightforward, irredeemable, unmitigated and unmittigable ass, we insisted upon a suspension of judgment, and that he should have more time. It may be true that there's something the matter with his mouth, but isn't it a beauty for rapid firing? And if the general judgment of mankind should be established beyond question that he is all the different kinds of ass that men call him-what of it? Is there no

meed due to sincerity? Shall there be no allow-

ance made for an ardent nature? In voting to adjourn and refusing to print a message which it took the Governor two hours to deliver, it seems to us the Colorado Senate showed a lack of appreciation of a statesman who has done more to attract the attention of the civilized world to that young and enter-Crock. The remarks he made about the "moneyed ari-tocracy," the "corrupt politicians" and "heartless and conscienceless money power" ought certainly to have the official stamp put upon them by the State Printer. They serve to illustrate a political period in the history of the State from which much instruction may be derived. No statesman of his time has performed such useful service as Governor Waite in enlightening public opinion on the financial questions which have so engaged his final adjournment of the Colorado Legislature should defeat the Governor's great scheme of Republic of Mexico were to make each other rich and all their people happy by swapping seventy cents' worth of silver with the underview and free discussion of altogether the most pleturesque system of finance that was ever ever, with the reflection that whatever be comes of the Legislature, Davis H, Waite will remain on deck, constantly in evidence and

## THE TWO SIDES.

The great gathering of woollen manufacturers in this city, and the speech of Representative Johnson, of Ohio, in the House, occurring on the same day, set the tariff issue sharply before the people. The woodlen manufacturers with entire unanimity protested against the removal of duties on raw wool and the reduction of duties on woollen goods, declaring that the change proposed by the Wilson bill would be fatal to their industry in this country. On the other hand. Representative Johnson criticised the Wilson bill in the sharpest terms on the ground that it was altogether too weak, and not faithful to the Democratic platform or policy, and declared with great earnestness that he wanted out-and-out Free Trade, a single tax and no duties or custom houses whatever.

Mr. Johnson was one of the earnest and active men who controlled the majority in the Demoeratic National Convention, and led it to adopt the platform upon which Mr. Cleveland accepted his nomination. If the Democratic vic tory in 1892 meant anything as to questions of public policy, it meant that the Democratic party had deliberately determined to march toward Free Trade as far and as fast as it could. Mr. Johnson is one of those who frankly admit the fact, and show the utmost contempt for the men who try to conceal it. But if he and those who act with him are right, the question really before the country is not whether a partial reduction of duties, such as the Wilson bill makes, would be fatal to the industries of this country, but whether in its stead the people will presently have to face Free Trade in a very different sense.

It is of no use to say that the party is not now prepared to abolish duties, or to strike to their relief at an early date, down the great industries of the country without concealment or reserve, and that it must be judged by what it actually attempts to do. The truth is, as Mr. Watterson declared and Mr. Johnson also, that the Wilson bill has the support of the large majority of Democrats, not because it satisfies them, but because it is a long step in the direction in which they wish to go. It is a stride toward Free Trade and the destruction of the industries that exist by reason of protective duties. It is shrewdly calculated that, if the operation of such a measure for a year or two will close many thousand factories, and force a great army of laborers into other employments, the voting force to uphold the protective duties that may then remain will be greatly diminished. It is not because the Democrats accomplish what they intend by the Wilson bill that they support it, but because they consider it as long a step

a law speedily, so as to enable prompt steps against the whole order of modern progress, some of them, and perhaps a considerable numof any foreign competition, and for them the only change would be that they would be compelled to reduce the wages paid to labor. But there are many others, as every woollen manufacturer well knows, who could not continue in operation for a single month if the reduction of he wants it with a "paster." The devotion of duties proposed in the Wilson bill should go Tammany Hall to the paster ballot is one of the into effect. It has been the constant effort of most interesting political phenomena of the the Democratic party for the last ten years to | period. break up this strong force supporting protective duties by setting part of the woollen manufacturers against another part. They have most industriously circulated petitions for free wool and reduction of duties, which some of the manufacturers have been unwise enough to sign. There have been times when it really seemed as if a fraction of the manufacturing to represent the same amount of work as that of Interest was prepared to seek its own separate advantage, without regard to the interests of the country, the safety of other manufacturers of the University, there is no reason why a disor the rights of the working people. But now, tinction should be made between the college and when the issue is presented to the manufact- the University degrees. Harvard has already urers in a definite form, and when they are such as the Wilson bill proposes, it is seen that with rare exceptions they at once discover that they must stand together and resist the movement toward Free Trade. They do so, not because the Wilson bill itself would destroy would be about even that the State Department | all their mills or make them all idle, but because they realize at length, in spite of all the representations made during the last ten years, that the Democratic party has no intention whatever of sparing or defending or encouraging the industries of this country, and that, if left to have its own way, it will resort to measures far more extreme and destructive.

THEEE STUBBORN COMMISSIONERS, The obstinacy of Park Commissioners Tappen, Straus and Clausen in regard to the Speedway is puzzling in the extreme. The press of New-York is practically unanimous in demanding that the Speedway shall have a sidewalk on the river front. Robert Bonner and many other honored citizens of New-York who delight in driving famous trotters have expressed their desire that the Speedway should be constructed with such a sidewalk. Outside of the Park Commission no persons of much prominence or influence in the city have suggested that it is advisable that this new drive shall world should these three Park Commissioners be so stubborn?

Park Commissioner Dana has presented in a forcible and effective manner the many arguments for such a sidewalk, and the newspapers of New-York have carnestly supported his post-Do the three obdurate Commissioners tion. realize that they are provoking public indignation and bringing upon themselves public dissatisfaction and dislike? If they had advanced a single reasonable and sensible argument in favor of a Speedway without a sidewalk on the river front, New-Yorkers would have listened to their reasoning with attention and respect; but they have put forward nothing of the sort. Their position is simply that of unenlightened and inexcusable hostility to the wishes of the people of New York. Such a body of men ought to be relieved of the responsibilities of public office at an early date show so little consideration for what New-Yorkers really desire, and put themselves so clearly in an attitude of inexcusable obstraction, that they ought to retire from office.

A VITAL QUESTION. Democratic tournals are making frantic appeals to Congress to drop the Hawaiian question, as one which does not vitally concern the interests of the American people. They forget that the President has already appealed to Congress to take it up in order to settle it. The opinion prevails in Washington that the Mariposa in sailing yesterday from San Franelseo to Honolulu carried explicit instructions from the State Department to Minister Willis energies and calisted his vocabulary. For The to refrata from further interference in Ha-Tribane's part we are very grateful to him for waitan affairs until Congress can decide what ular feeling as would have terrified even the it. It will be an occasion for regret if the ought to be done. If this be true, Congress will have to not upon the question. The Minister has made demands with which President finance, whereby the State of Colorado and the Dole has refused to comply. Those demands, according to Preddent Cleveland's message, cannot be enforced without the consent of Congress. It is absolutely necessary for Congress to decide whether force is or is not to be employed. That is an issue which cannot be evaded. It will be a wanton affront to the President if Congress refuses to take up the Hawailan question in response to his urgent appeal, and to settle at least one point, namely, whether the naval forces are to be employed in overthrowing the Provisional Government and in restoring a disreputable Queen to a dis-

honored throne, Is it true, however, as some Democratic fournals assert, that the Hawailan question does not vitally cencern the interests of the American people? Certainly it is a question of National honor, and the American people must have sunk to a very low level of thought and action if a supreme matter of that kind has ceased to affect them deeply. If President Cleveland's statement of the case be accepted, a very great wrong was done to a friendly Gov ernment by the Harrison Administration and its diplomatic and naval representatives in Hawail. If the judgment passed upon the present Administration's conduct by the press of its own party as well as Republican journals be well founded, a series of wanton crimes have been committed against a friendly Government. It is a question of National honor and morality, which is raised alike by the President and his critics, and the American people are vitally concerned to baying it settled. Congress is under moral obligations to the Nation to take up the Hawaiian question fearlessly and deliberately, and to pass judgment upon the acts and policies of the two administrations. Its conduct will be unpatriotic, unprincipled and pusillanimous if it evades its responsibilities,

Intelligent legislators at Albany ought to take steps promptly for a radical reform of the pawnshop system in this State. The Tribune, in editorial and in news articles, has thoroughly exposed the abuses and evils of the present system. Under the laws as they now stand the pawnbrokers of New-York are permitted to indulge in grievous exactions and serious extortions. The poor of New-York are the prey of the pawnbrokers. The Legislature ought to com-

Where is the man who exclaimed "Thank God for Grover Cleveland," when the President's Hawatian policy was first published? An indignant Nation would like to have a snap shot of

Self-praise. Mayor Gilroy, must always be taken with a grain of salt.

We violate no confidence in saving that the Ways and Means Committee would like to hear of a nice, painless gag for Henry Watterson and "Tom" Johnson.

The Huckleberry road is invading Manhattan Island in the boldest and most audacious manner. This company is the especial pet of Taidmany Hall and the State Democratic Ring. Its stock is largely held by Tammany leaders and by managers of the Democratic State machine. Possibly the people of New-York will be patient

so extensively held by Democratic leaders. Per-

That was a hornet's nest in Hawaii that Secretary Gresham stepped in.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer wants a blanket ballot, but

There would appear to be good sense in the petition sent to Harvard University by a number of well-known New-Yorkers, asking that the degrees given to the students of Radeliffe College shall be the ordinary degrees of the University, bearing its official seal and the signature of its president. If the curriculum of Radcliffe is the University-and that appears to be the intention-and if the college is to be an integral part taken such an honorable stand in recognizing and encouraging the higher education of women that its compliance with this request may almost be taken for granted.

President Cleveland's Administration must be in a bad way when even "The London Times is compelled to rebuke it.

The Democracy is responsible for the tariff legislation of the present Congress. Republicans have no desire to share it with a demoralized party which has all that it can do to pull itself

When pawnbrokers are permitted under the law to extort 20 per cent for a single year upon imperative duty of the Legislature to put a stop to such outrageous exactions. The rate of interest ought promptly to be cut down at least twothirds. Many pawnbrokers in the metropolis have become millienaires. They have amassed enormous fortunes by oppressing the poor.

Wanted at the White House: A scapegoat for the Hawaiian policy of infamy and imbecility.

The Real Estate Exchange of this city cenmembership are the names of some of the largest owners of real estate in New-York. When be built without such a sidewalk. Why in the this exchange expresses its earnest condemnation of Tammany methods and operations its utterances naturally attract much attention and ought to have great weight. The members of which denounce in vigorous language the mis-New-York. The proofs of appailing misrale on the part of Tammany are heaped higher daily. The people of New-York ought to be fully informed by this time of the abuses, wrongs and outrages which are committed here by Tammany agents and officeholders. They will sin cials in November next.

> Mayor Schieren is a man who believes that actions speak with more emphasis than words.

> A worse time to strike than the present it would be hard to imagine. It is almost impossible to believe that the men who indulge in threats of striking have any serious intention of carrying them out.

The City Club is doing a good work in exposing the extortion and blackmail which have been levied by Tammany agents upon shopkeepers and other business men. If all the new-Yorkers who have suffered wrong in these and Lord Rosebery the case is known to be very other ways at the hands of Tammany policemen and other tools of Tammany would unite to overthrow the corrupt Tammany combination, great would be the benefit to the city.

Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, cannot be "bluffed."

st. niches have been provided, apparently for continuous; her imperial policy imperial. The statues. What distinguished Tammany criminals are to be honored in this way? We are there be a weak or indolent or vacillating Foreign prepared to submit a list whenever this question is taken up for action by the proper authorities.

PERSONAL.

Theodore Wores, the California artist who has attracted attention by his Japanese paintings, has arrived in San Francisco from a fifteen months tay in the Orient, bringing with him 130 pictures of Japanese life, which he intends to exhibit in this erry and in London.

Great regret is felt in Berlin at the death of Privy Councillor Hermann Duncker, formerly Mayor of the German capital. No one in the city was better own or more popular than Herr Duncker, wh as in its service in one office or another for mor an half a century. He saw Herlin grow from than half a century. He saw Berlin grow from a comparatively small town, almost provincial in its character, to one of the great capitals of the world. He was born in Berlin in 1817, studied law, and almost at once began his public career. Two years each, on account of age, he resigned his office as Mayor.

Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston, will scon issue a volume containing a list of all the errors in school books to which attention has been called through the publicity invited by Colonel Pope. They number thousands, and it is said that some of the publishers who are hardest hit are fighting hard to prevent any further publication of the facts. The list of errors which have been transmitted to one school-book publishing house aggregates over 1,100.

The Princess Bismarck, who is a great admired of England, recently addressed the to one of her London friends: "Your little Isle to one of her London friends: "Your little Isle of Wight is truly a garden of the gods. Proud as I am of my husband, the thought comes to me sometimes that we would have been both happier if Providence had designed your beautiful old England as our field of activity. Although politics are strange to me, I cannot refrain from repeating what I have often said: Know that if I had had the choice of a nationality, I should have chosen to be a free Englishwoman, fresh, cultivated, trained in liberty for an active life, and looked upon by my husband as something more than a zero or a plaything. With all my heart I love old England."

"Le Réveil du Maroc," the well-known interna tional paper, published at Tangiers, announced in its issue of December 13, 1893, the arrival there of Mr. Its issue of December 13, 180, the arrival there of Mr. Barclay, the new Consul of the United States. Mr. Barclay arrived December 19 at the Moorish port, on board the cruiser Benefixgton, detached for his special conveyance from the squadron of the Mediterranean. On the 11th, after the ordinary salutes had been exchanged between the warship and the Tanglers batteries, the American Consul was received at the landing place by Sid Mohamed Torres, the Sultan's special representative and governor of the city.

Berlin, Jan. 11 .- Professor Virchow, the wellknown medical authority, is seriously ill with in-fluenza.

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The Tribune, New-York City."
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ENGLISH DIPLOMATISTS.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE-VACANCIES AND CANDIDATES AT ROME, PETERS BURG AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, December 29.

There must be a singular fascination in diplomatic life at Constantinople when a man like Sir Philip Currie is ready to go there as Ambassador. A great post it undoubtedly is; perhaps the greatest in European diplomacy; and at intervals, if not always, of profound importance to the interests of this country. It offers almost every temptation to the diplomatist by profession; to the man whose trade it is to be Envoy and-generally very late in life-Ambassador, He is a rolling stone, here to-day and there to-morrow, in Brazil one year, at Teheran the next, at Petersburg the year after. From the days when he was first attached to a mission he has tried every form of locomotion, endured every climate, tested in their varying capabilities of dulness every minor capital in the two hemispheres. He is forbidden to form attachments for places or people. The aim of his life is promotion in the service, the rule of which is seniority tempered by selection. He may spend years as secretary in the whirl of Paris or London gayeties, and is none the less expected to rejoice in the step which exiles him to the unspeakable apathy of Lisbon or of Coburg. To all that and much more he makes up his mind when he chooses diplomacy as a career. Very different from all this has been and is Sir

Philip Currie's position. He has spent his life in the Foreign Office which he entered as clerk in 1854, then twenty years of age. Promotion is slow, and it was twenty years later before he became senior clerk and not till 1889 that he was appointed Permanent Under Secretary. In the interval, no loans less than \$100 in value, it is the urgent and | doubt, he had seen much service abroad, but always in discharge of some special mission; as when he went with Lord Wodehouse in 1863 to Copenhagen; with Lord Salisbury to Constantinople in 1876;-again as joint secretary, Lord Rowton being the other,-to the special embassy to Berlin, where Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury represented England in the Congress of Berlin; again on an ornamental Garter mission to the Court of Spain in 1881. It is pretty obvious that a man is not chosen for such work as had to be done at Constantinople in 1876 or at tains many large taxpayers. On its list of Berlin two years later unless he is known to have very exceptional ability. He must be something more than a trained and capable Foreign Office clerk; he must have tact and wide knowledge of men and things and of the world. A man of the world Sir Philip Currie has always been, and of the London world. His birth, his the exchange this week adopted resolutions ample fortune, his attractive house, his quiet charm of character, of manner, of conversation, government with which Tammany Hall afflicts all combined to give him that social eminence which is indispensable to the diplomatist and useful to everybody else. All this was invaluable to him in the Permanent Under Secretaryship at the Foreigh Office. No mere man of routine can fill such a post. It is one of the half-dozen places the occupants of which, in no narrow sense of the against light and leading if they fail to elect an words, govern this Empire. Ministers come and anti-Tammany Mayor and anti-Tammany offi- go. The Permanent chief is permanent. The mere fact of his permanency gives him an acquaintance with affairs and with the methods of doing business such as few Parliamentary chiefs, in their fitful and interrupted tenure of office, ever acquire. It was Lord Salisbury who appointed Sir Philip

Currie to this great permanent office. Lord Salisbury had every means of ascertaining his fitness. There was also a political sympathy between them. Sir Philip is a Conservative. There have been periods in the diplomatic history of this country when domestic politics made a great difference in the conduct of foreign affairs. They did when Lord Granville was Foreign Minister, for Lord Granville was hardly more than the factotum of Mr. Gladstone in such matters. With unlike what it was with Lord Granville. Lord Rosebery is an avowed believer in the value of continuity in foreign policy. If England is to be England abroad, it ought not to signify whether a Conservative or a Liberal be Prime Minister or Foreign Minister. The voice of England should be the same and have On the new Criminal Court Building in Centre- the same authority. Her aims should be Secretary, then it is that the value of such a permanent official as Sir Philip becomes greatest. Truth to say, he has always had a strong chief, and the fact that he has, and is likely to have, whatever the turn of the political wheel, may be to him one reason for accepting the Embassy at Constantinople.

The appointment of Sir Philip Currie to Constantinople resembles in one important respect that of Sir Julian Pauncefote to Washington, In both cases, diplomatic routine was broken up. Neither of these two able men was in the regular line of promotion. The truth is, the regular diplomatic service of Great Britain is not rich in able men. I said the other day in writing of Sir Robert Morier that not more than two or three Ambassadors had a great domestic reputation, whatever might be their reputation in foreign countries. I might have put it more strongly. There are few who stand very high either with the courts to which they are accredited, or with the Foreign Office itself, and the Foreign Office chiefs, permanent or temporary.

Three great posts have lately fallen vacant-Rome, Constantinople, Petersburg. Rome indeed has, within a brief period, been twice vacant. The first time, when Lord Dufferin was promoted to Paris, Lord Vivian received the appointment; an amiable man for whose capacities Brussels had been thought to afford full scope. Lord Vivian died, and Rome is now filled by transferring thither Sir Clare Ford, whose success at Constantinople was not such as to make it seem prudent to keep him there. His place is taken by a man who, with all his Foreign Office training, is looked upon by the diplomatic body, properly so called, as an outsider. Petersburg is still vacant, and again an outsider is talked of as likely to be sent to the capital of the Czars, Lord Lansdowne, the present Viceroy of India, shortly to be replaced by Lord Elgin. What are Lord Lansdowne's claims? None, to the mind of the pure diplomatist. None to the mind of the pure politician, for he is not even a supporter of Mr. Gladstone. But he has shown capacity of a kind which may fit him for such a place as Petersburg He must have acquired in India a great deal of knowledge about Russian proceedings in Central Asia, and her stealthy march toward the Indian frontier. He may make a very good Ambassador.

If not Lord Lansdowne, then who? There is but a short list to choose from,-a short list, that is, of men who can be thought at present of Ambassadorial rank. Hardly one first-class man outside Cairo, Madrid, Paris, Berlin and Washington; and none of those can well be transferred from his present duties. Lord Cromer must stay at Cairo while England stays in Egypt. Even the champions of the scuttling scheme, who want to see the French established on the Nile, agree that Lord Cromer is an indispensable agent of the policy they detest-the policy which keeps England in Egypt for the sake of Egypt and for the sake of England and for the sake of civilization. He would welcome a change but, like so many Englishmen in the front ranks of public life, he subordinates his personal wishes and interests to the interests of the public service.

Sir Henry Drommond Wolff, now at Madrid. would perhaps be as unacceptable to the Sultan as Lord Cromer, or almost as much so. Whether he would care to go to Petersburg I don't know. It is understood that Lord Cromer, aware that he is impossible at Constantinople because he is the impersonation of a whole set of ideas hateful to the Sultan, would gladly exchange the Nile for the Neva. Sir Henry Wolff is one of the few Englishmen who have the kind of gifts which are best suited to dealing with the Oriental; suavity, patience, flexibility, and the power of